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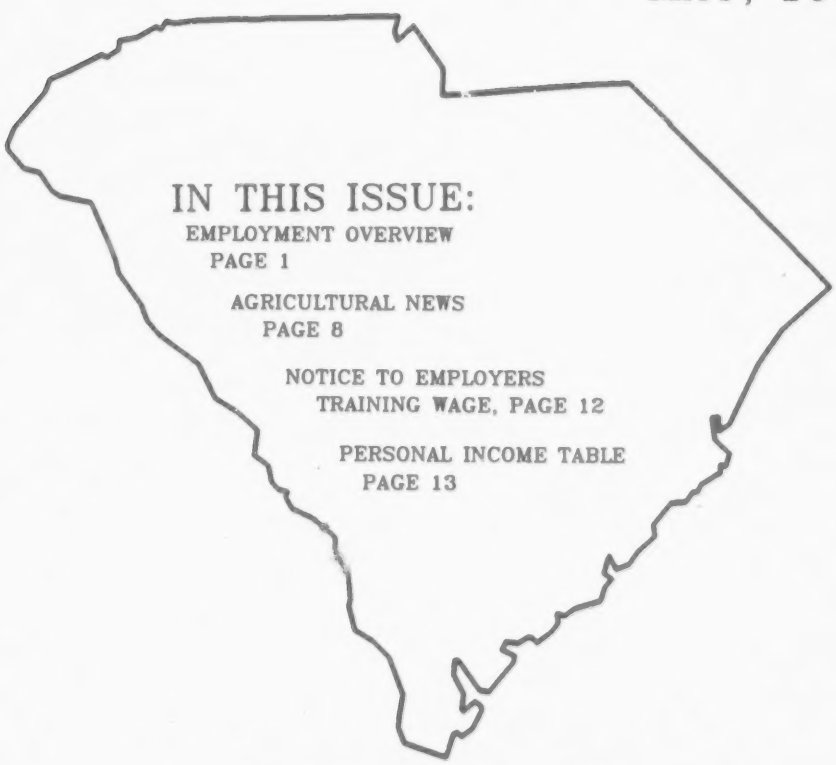
SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

MAY, 1990



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EMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW

NONFARM EMPLOYMENT CONTINUES TO CLIMB

South Carolina's economy added 8,600 nonfarm positions during May, pushing the state's total job count to a new all-time high of 1,555,000. Tourism continued to play the leading role in the state's employment picture with trade and services providing 80% or 7,400 of the 9,200 private sector jobs created in May. Record levels of employment were recorded in 5 of 7 major industries for the second consecutive month. Government employment experienced a seasonal decrease of 600 positions over the month. Despite record level employment, the state's unemployment rate rose slightly from 4.0% in April to 4.2% in May. This rise in unemployment was the result of an expanded labor force attributed to the entrance of more college and high school students into the summer job market. South Carolina's jobless rate, however, remained well below the national level of 5.3% reported for May.

SEASONAL EXPANSION IN TRADE AND SERVICES BENEFITS FEMALE WORKERS

In the female dominated trade and service sectors, women accounted for 57% of a total 7,400 new jobs filled in May, and as a result, female employment in the state reached a record 741,100. In the trade industry, tourism pushed total employment to an all-time high of 350,600 with the addition of 4,200 retail-related jobs. Eating and drinking places led the retail expansion as those establishments continued to benefit from increased vacation activities throughout the state. Healthy seasonal job gains were also reported in general merchandise stores, miscellaneous retail outlets, and food stores. The service job count, at a record high 289,500, registered sharp job growth in hotels and other lodging places, business services, and health services in May.

The coastal areas of Georgetown and Horry Counties recorded tourism-related declines in their unemployment rates during May, dropping from 6.2% to 5.6% and 5.0% to 4.6%, respectively. Beaufort County's unemployment rate remained the lowest in the state at 2.7% while Charleston's jobless rate edged up because of a large concentration of students and nonfaculty members entering the job market. The completion of some Hugo-related rebuilding projects helped to push the rate upward.

WARM WEATHER FUELS INCREASES IN CONSTRUCTION; AND FINANCE, INSURANCE, AND REAL ESTATE

Building projects in South Carolina added 700 construction workers to payrolls in May while establishing a record employment level of 101,100. The state's weather conditions, mostly hot and dry, facilitated the start of new building, and repair projects throughout the state. General building contractors and special trade contractors accounted for the entire monthly increase in construction. Within special trade contractors, electrical workers gained 300 over the month. In finance, insurance, and real estate (+600), employment reached an all-time peak of 71,400, triggered by an expanding real estate market especially in the resort areas of Horry, Georgetown, and Beaufort Counties. Depository institutions and insurance carriers also increased their payrolls by 200 and 100, respectively. Employment in the transportation and public utilities sector was up 100 in May to a new high of 64,600. The number of workers in the state's mining industry was unchanged.

MODERATE GAINS IN MANUFACTURING

South Carolina's manufacturing sector posted its second consecutive monthly employment gain during May. The manufacturing job count rose 400 to 389,900 with the entire increase occurring in durable goods. The nondurable-good sector continued to be sluggish with scattered temporary layoffs in both the textile and apparel industries. The state's manufacturing workweek was up 0.1 hour to 40.5 hours in May. Workers in the industry also experienced a $0.04 increase in average hourly earnings to $8.78. Nationally, the manufacturing workweek edged up 0.4 hour to 41.1, and average hourly earnings climbed $0.08 to $10.82. The state's manufacturing productivity index reversed its four-month downward trend by edging up 0.3 point to 105.7 points, but remained well below the year-ago level of 108.4. Productivity in the durable-good sector jumped 1.3 points while nondurable goods inched up 0.1 point. The sharp rise in the durable sector reflected increased employment and an expanded workweek. Productivity in nondurables was held down by a drop in apparel workers' productivity, the result of employment cutbacks.

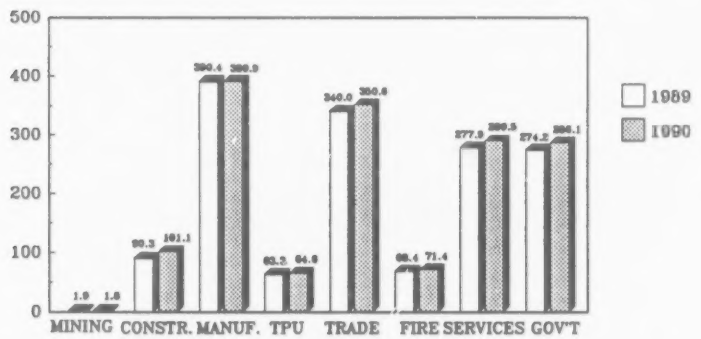
GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT DROPS

Government employment in South Carolina experienced a decline of 600 jobs in May. Seasonal job losses in state education of 2,300 were partially offset by increases in other state government (+500), causing an overall decline in state government of 1,800. At the local level, employment increased 1,000 as both industry groups reported employment advances. The federal job count rose 200 with the entire gain centered in nondefense. Public sector employment in May at 286,100 was 11,900 above the 1989 level of 274,200.

OUTLOOK

South Carolina's economy is expected to expand in June under the influence of tourism, especially in trade and services. The state's unemployment rate should rise in June because of the substantial influx of students and graduates into the labor market.

SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MAY, 1990 COMPARED TO MAY, 1989
DATA IN THOUSANDS



SOUTH CAROLINA NONFARM FEMALE EMPLOYMENT
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
MAY, 1990 COMPARED TO APRIL, 1990
DATA IN THOUSANDS

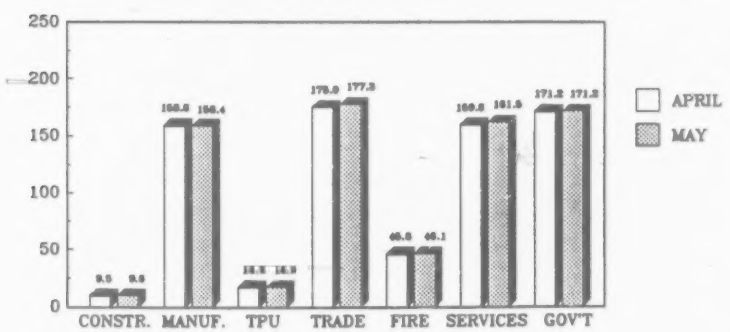


TABLE 1

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE SUMMARY

MAY, 1990

South Carolina

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	1,728,400	1,703,300	1,691,200	1,714,600	1,704,500	1,677,400
Total Employment	1,655,700	1,634,700	1,622,000	1,640,300	1,633,300	1,606,600
Total Unemployment	72,700	68,600	69,200	74,300	71,200	70,800
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.2

Metropolitan Statistical Areas
Unadjusted Data Only

	Charleston MSA			Columbia MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	236,830	230,270	229,660	238,500	235,390	239,120
Total Employment	229,280	223,530	221,050	230,450	228,070	231,670
Total Unemployment	7,550	6,730	8,610	8,050	7,320	7,450
Unemployment Rate	3.2	2.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	3.1

	Greenville-Spartanburg MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	345,170	341,650	336,810
Total Employment	332,710	330,070	326,120
Total Unemployment	12,460	11,580	10,690
Unemployment Rate	3.6	3.4	3.2

United States
(Data rounded to the nearest thousands)

	Unadjusted Data			Seasonally Adjusted Data		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Civilian Labor Force	124,640	123,816	123,196	125,004	124,886	123,551
Total Employment	118,277	117,359	117,039	118,350	118,116	117,132
Total Unemployment	6,363	6,457	6,156	6,653	6,770	6,419
Unemployment Rate	5.1	5.2	5.0	5.3	5.4	5.2

Note: Comparable data for the Anderson (Anderson County), Florence (Florence County) Metropolitan Areas can be found on Table #13 under the appropriate counties.

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

Employment in all three metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) hit record highs in May due to strong seasonal growth in trade, services, and construction. The advances seen in May marked the fourth consecutive month of increases in each of the metropolitan areas. For the second straight month, Charleston led the way with an increase of 2,900, followed by Columbia (+1,900) and Greenville-Spartanburg (+800). The 5,600 job gain in the metropolitan areas represented 52.3% of the total nonfarm job growth statewide. Between January and May, Charleston added 8,900 jobs to its payrolls, Columbia advanced 5,100, and Greenville jumped 4,000.

Trade and services provided 84% of the growth in the metropolitan areas in May with seasonal gains posted in all three areas. All but 200 of the advance in trade came in retail trade with the sharpest increases in eating and drinking places, general merchandise stores, and food stores. Charleston, on the strength of the build-up for Spoleto and other tourism, posted the sharpest rise with 1,400, followed closely by Greenville-Spartanburg (+700) and Columbia (+500). Services also registered seasonal advances in May, increasing 2,100 in the metropolitan areas. Again, tourist-related increases in May pushed the Charleston service job count up 900, while Greenville-Spartanburg and Columbia grew 700 and 500, respectively. The service industries with the most growth were business services, personal services, and health services. Approximately 70% of the total growth in the metropolitan areas in the first five months of 1990 was in either services or trade.

Construction employment, responding to warm weather and seasonal demand, rose 900 in the metropolitan areas. Greenville (+400) added the most jobs, followed closely by Columbia (+300) and Charleston (+200). The growth in construction resulted from building construction as contractors began work on new projects and continued to work on on-going projects. There were 3,500 more construction workers employed in the metropolitan areas in May, 1990 than a year earlier. The majority of the addition (+1,900) was centered in the Charleston area where Hugo rebuilding and other new construction projects were in high gear.

METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS (Includes the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's)

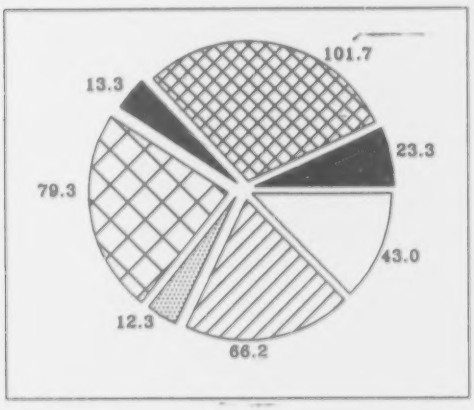
The other three private industries showed little movement in May in the metropolitan areas. Sluggish real estate sales held down the normal seasonal boosts usually seen in finance, insurance, and real estate. Manufacturing grew slightly in Columbia (+200) and Charleston (+100), but layoffs in various textile and apparel industries pushed employment down in Greenville (-200). Transportation and public utilities grew by 100 in the metropolitan areas with Columbia and Greenville adding 100 each, and Charleston losing 100.

Public employment in the MSA's varied in May. Greenville-Spartanburg's employment level fell 1,000, while Columbia and Charleston rose 200 and 300, respectively. Most of the drop in Greenville came in education-related positions, while the slight advances registered in Columbia and Charleston were scattered among federal, local, and state government.

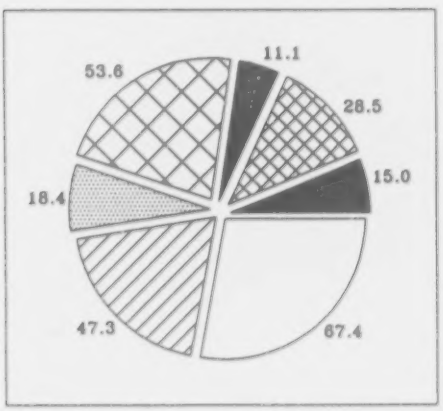
Unemployment in the metropolitan areas continued to be among the lowest in the state during May, despite the fact that seven of the eight MSA counties had increases in their unemployment rate. New entrants into the workforce, such as students seeking summer employment, caused the unemployment rates to rise. Berkeley County had the lowest rate within the MSA counties at 3.1%, while Spartanburg recorded the highest at 4.2%.

SOUTH CAROLINA
METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA EMPLOYMENT
MAY, 1990
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

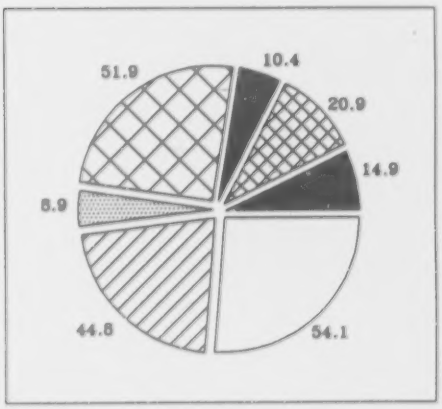
GREENVILLE–SPARTANBURG



COLUMBIA



CHARLESTON



SOUTH CAROLINA AGRICULTURAL NEWS

WEATHER CONDITIONS

Dry weather conditions prevailed over much of the state during May. Despite a few scattered showers, most farmers were able to increase land preparation and planting activities. Rainfall is needed soon to improve the soil moisture level. By the week ending May 27, soil moisture ratings were 11% very short, 62% short, and 27% adequate. There were an average of 5.7 days available for fieldwork activities.

FIELD CROPS

Planting of this year's cotton crop was nearing completion by the week ending May 27. The condition of the crop was rated 63% fair and 37% good. Soybean planting began in most areas, and progressed well where soil moisture was adequate. The tobacco crop was reported in fair-to-good condition. The corn crop was showing signs of heat and drought stress due to dry weather conditions. The condition of the crop was rated in fair-to-good condition. The peanut and sorghum planting continued active with both crops ahead of normal. The sweetpotato planting progressed well, and was considerably ahead of 1989. The overall condition of the crop was reported in fair-to-good condition.

FRUITS & VEGETABLES

The peach harvest was underway with 10% of the crop harvested by the week ending May 27. The statewide condition for peaches was rated as fair. The watermelon and cantaloupe crops were rated in good condition. The tomato and spring cucumber crops remained in good condition.

EMPLOYMENT

There were approximately 2,909 seasonal farm workers employed throughout South Carolina during May.

S.C. WEEKLY CROP STATISTICS
Week Ending 5/29/90

Crop	Phase	Percent Current/Year Ago	
Cantaloupe	Planted	93	88
Cotton	Planted	93	83
Cucumbers	Planted	93	87
Peaches	Harvested	10	5
Peanuts	Planted	92	73
Snap Beans	Planted	80	86
Sorghum	Planted	50	20
Soybeans	Planted	40	23
Sweetpotatoes	Planted	74	33
Watermelons	Planted	90	91

UNITED STATES ECONOMY

The nation's unemployment rate fell 0.1 point to 5.3% in May . . . after jumping 0.2 point in April. However, nearly all of the growth was due to the federal government's hiring of 145,000 more part-time census workers. Private sector employment grew only slightly over the month after falling a revised 125,000 in April and staying flat in March. Manufacturing saw setbacks for the third straight month with the loss of some 35,000 jobs centered mostly in textiles, apparel, and food-processing industries. The automobile industry also registered cuts but to a lesser extent than in months past. Construction, while gaining employment over the month, failed to meet seasonal expectations by an estimated 20,000 jobs. Retail trade also registered layoffs in May indicating further weakness in that industry. Services, on the strength of advances in health services, was the only industry to experience a normal upturn, picking up 35,000 positions. Finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities remained flat over the month. Economists say that the employment picture painted from March to May was the worst seen since the recessionary year of 1982.

Average weekly earnings of the nation's factory workers rose $15.09 to $442.54 in May . . . responding to sharp advances in both weekly hours and hourly earnings. Analysts speculated that this could have been a sign that manufacturing was rebounding somewhat from its two-year decline. The average hourly wage rose $0.08 to $10.82, its sharpest gain since a $0.10 jump in February. Average weekly hours also increased in May, rising a seasonally adjusted 0.4 hour to 41.1 hours. Overtime expanded as well, jumping 0.5 hour to 4.0 hours.

Retail sales fell 0.7% in May, marking the third consecutive month of decline . . . with setbacks in every category except apparel. Auto sales, which tend to vary widely from month to month, fell 0.6% in May after a 0.7% drop in April. Excluding automobile sales, retail sales were down 0.8%. Some analysts say the drop in retail sales was due more to adverse weather conditions in some areas of the country than a poor economy. However, others believe that the weakness was too widespread to blame on the weather and that these figures indicated an overall weakness in the economy. Overall, retail sales totaled a seasonally adjusted $146.84 billion in May, down from $147.93 billion in April.

Producer prices rose 0.3% in May after three consecutive months of decline . . . raising some speculation that the Fed would raise interest rates to combat inflation. Much of the rise in May was due to a 0.6% jump in consumer food prices following declines of the same amount in both April and March. The other volatile element in producer prices, energy prices, declined for the fourth straight month following the sharp rise in January. Excluding food and energy prices, the producer price index rose 0.2% in May.

Consumer prices rose a modest 0.2% in May, marking the second straight month at that level . . . and providing some indication that although inflation was evident, it was not getting out of hand either. Earlier in the year, consumer prices skyrocketed as food and energy prices increased substantially. Between May, 1989 and May, 1990, consumer prices rose 4.4%, a rate comparable to those registered in the years since the recessionary year of 1982.

Housing starts fell to a seasonally adjusted level of 1,207,000 units in May . . . down 1.4% from a revised 1,224,000 a month earlier. This level was the lowest since the 1982 recession. The decline marked the fourth straight month of cutbacks which began after an unseasonably warm January pushed housing starts up 23.2%. Analysts speculated that the figures could push mortgage rates down to help fuel the sagging housing market.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS
TRAINING WAGE

Effective April 1st, the federal minimum wage increases to $3.80 per hour, and will increase to $4.25 on April 1, 1991. An employee under 20 years of age may be paid a training wage of at least 85% of the minimum wage but not less than $3.35 per hour for a period of 90 calender days, provided the following conditions are met:

Employers are responsible for obtaining proof of age and evidence from the employee of any previous employment.

Employers must provide a written notice to each employee paid at the training wage, stating training wage provisions and statutory remedies available for violations, before employee begins employment. The U.S. Department of Labor has prepared a model form, published in the Federal Register, for employers' use.

> Employers may not pay employees at the training wage for more than 25% of total hours worked by all employees at an establishment in any month.

An employee who has been paid at the training wage for 90 days may be employed for a second 90 day period if employed by a different employer, if in addition to the above, the following conditions are also met:

> Employers must provide on-the-job training which includes personal and job specific skills.
>
> Employers must keep on file and provide employees with a written training plan.
>
> Employers must post in a prominent place a notice of vacant or filled training wage positions. Employers must furnish a copy of this position notice annually to the Department of Labor.

NOTICE TO EMPLOYERS
TRAINING WAGE (Continued)

Employers cannot displace employees or reduce wages in order to hire employees at the training wage or hire employees at the training wage when regular employees are on layoff from the position to be filled, or a substantially equivalent position.

The training wage does not apply to migrant or seasonal agricultural workers or to H-2A non-immigrant agricultural workers performing work of a temporary or seasonal nature.

The training wage provision expires March 31, 1993.

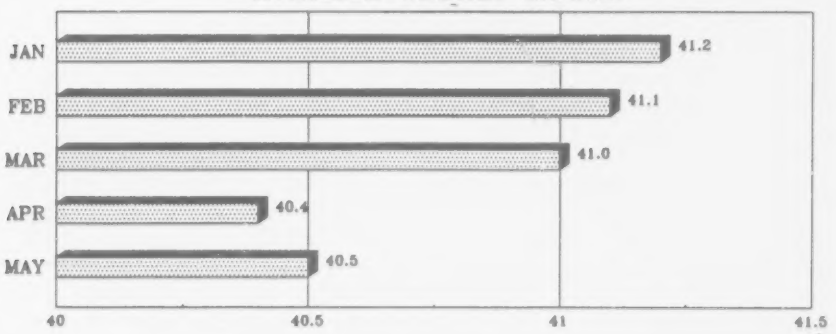
PERSONAL INCOME FOR UNITED STATES AND METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

1983–1988

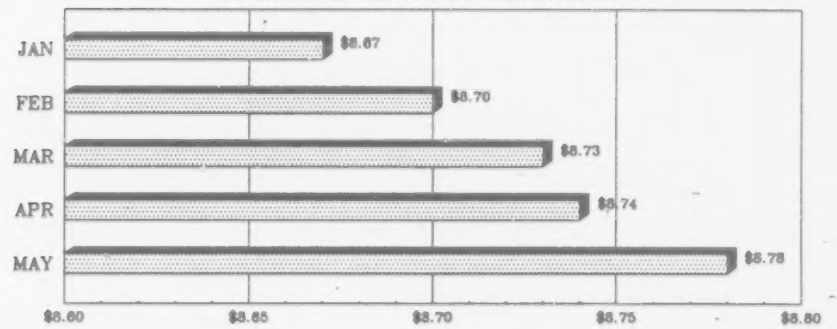
	PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME					TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME	
	DOLLARS		RANK		PERCENT CHANGE	MILLIONS OF DOLLARS	PERCENT CHANGE
	1983	1988	1983	1988	1983–88	1988	1983–88
UNITED STATES	12,100	16,490	--	--	36.3	4,053,282	43.0
ANDERSON	10,546	12,559	294	285	36.1	1,797	41.8
CHARLESTON	9,411	12,543	285	287	33.3	6,407	46.2
COLUMBIA	10,484	14,745	224	164	40.6	6,730	49.8
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG	10,228	14,605	239	176	42.8	9,075	50.9

SOUTH CAROLINA'S MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS 1990

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS



AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS



AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS

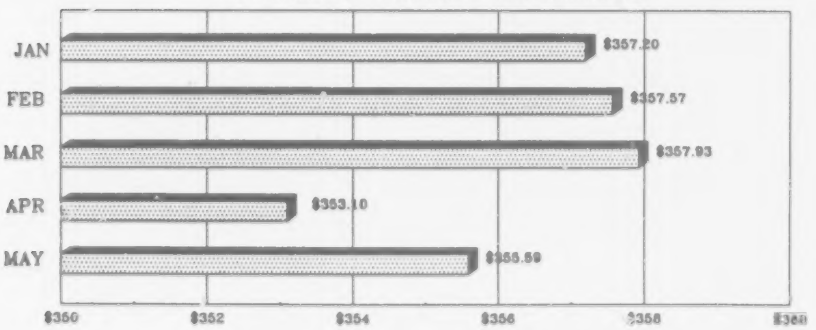


TABLE 2

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

May, 1990

South Carolina

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.78	$ 8.74	$ 8.47
Average Weekly Earnings	$355.59	$353.10	$349.81
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$275.22	$273.93	$282.56

Greenville-Spartanburg MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 8.70	$ 8.67	$ 8.29
Average Weekly Earnings	$360.18	$357.20	$338.23
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$278.78	$277.11	$273.21

Columbia MSA

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.00	$ 8.99	$ 8.62
Average Weekly Earnings	$379.80	$378.48	$353.42
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$293.96	$293.62	$285.48

TABLE 2 (Continued)

SUMMARY OF MONTHLY EARNINGS
OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS
BASE YEAR 1982-1984 = 100.0

May, 1990

	Charleston MSA		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 9.57	$ 9.56	$ 9.16
Average Weekly Earnings	$385.67	$384.31	$363.65
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$298.51	$298.15	$293.74

	United States		
	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Average Hourly Earnings	$ 10.82	$ 10.74	$ 10.42
Average Weekly Earnings	$442.54	$427.54	$426.18
Inflation-Adjusted Weekly Earnings (1982-84 Dollars)	$342.52	$331.61	$344.25

TABLE 3

PRODUCTIVITY INDEX
Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

May, 1990

	Current Month	Previous Month	Year-Ago
Production-Worker Productivity Index	105.7	105.4	108.4
Durable-Good Productivity Index	122.6	121.3	123.7
Nondurable-Good Productivity Index	98.6	98.5	101.7
Textile Productivity Index	91.0	90.7	95.2
Apparel Productivity Index	90.8	91.6	94.3

U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX - ALL URBAN CONSUMERS

Base Year 1982-84 = 100.0

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Unadjusted percent change to May, 1990 from- Apr. 1990	May 1989
All items	129.2	128.9	123.8	+0.2	+4.4

IS THE EMPLOYEE THAT YOU NEED AT A JOB SERVICE OFFICE TODAY?

WHY NOT CHECK THE FOLLOWING MINI–RESUMES AND SEE?

Occupation Desired	# Mths Exper	Other Exper	# Mths Exper	Education (Highest Grade Completed)	Hours Desired / Annual Income Desired	Relocate? / Location of * Applicant
English Instructor	60	Teacher	60	17	Full / 18,000	Yes / Beaufort
Machine Operator	12	None	N/A	12	Full / 13,000	No / Chester
Accountant	14	None	N/A	16	Full / 19,000	Yes / Conway
Newspaper Editor	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 24,000	Yes / Florence
Management Trainee	24	None	N/A	16	Full / 23,000	Yes / Gaffney
Systems Engineer	99	Systems Analyst	99	16	Full / 55,000	Yes / Greenville
Diesel Mechanic	15	None	N/A	14	Full / 18,000	No / Greenwood
Public Relations	00	None	N/A	16	Full / 12,480	Yes / Hampton
Environmental Planner	99	None	N/A	18	Full / 20,000	Yes / Hartsville
Stock Clerk	14	None	N/A	10	Full / 7,904	No / Kingstree
Management	48	None	N/A	16	Full / 12,000	No / Lancaster
Pharmacist	99	None	N/A	16	Full / 31,200	Yes / Marion
Truck Driver Instructor	18	None	N/A	12	Full / 20,000	Yes / Newberry

* There are currently more than 90,119 applicants seeking jobs through Job Service offices in South Carolina. The above mini–resumes are examples of the types of individuals available. You may contact the Job Service office in your area for further information.

Months experience – "99" indicates experience exceeds 8 years and 3 months.

TABLE 4

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1555.0	1546.4	1506.4	+ 8.6	+48.6
Total Private.....	1268.9	1259.7	1232.2	+ 9.2	+36.7
Mining.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Construction.....	101.1	100.4	90.3	+ 0.7	+10.8
Heavy Construction, Excluding Building....	12.9	13.0	12.3	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Highway and Street Construction.....	3.4	3.4	3.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Heavy Construction, Excluding Highway....	9.5	9.6	8.9	- 0.1	+ 0.6
Special Trade Contractors.....	48.4	48.2	44.3	+ 0.2	+ 4.1
Plumbing, Heating, Air Conditioning.....	11.5	11.6	11.0	- 0.1	+ 0.5
Electrical Work.....	11.0	10.7	9.7	+ 0.3	+ 1.3
Manufacturing (See detail on Table #5).....	389.9	389.5	390.4	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods.....	135.3	134.9	135.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Nondurable Goods.....	254.6	254.6	254.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	64.6	64.5	63.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	19.8	19.7	19.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Water Transportation.....	3.3	3.4	3.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Communications.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Telephone Communications.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services.....	16.1	16.0	15.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Electric Services.....	9.7	9.6	9.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Combination Utility Services.....	4.0	4.0	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	350.6	346.4	340.0	+ 4.2	+10.6
Wholesale Trade.....	61.4	61.4	60.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Wholesale Trade-Durable Goods.....	34.6	34.5	34.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Machinery, Equipment, and Supplies.....	10.2	10.1	10.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade-Nondurable Goods.....	26.8	26.9	26.5	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Groceries and Related Products.....	9.1	9.2	9.0	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Groceries, General Line.....	4.1	4.1	3.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Petroleum and Petroleum Products.....	3.8	3.8	3.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.0

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 4 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Retail Trade	289.2	285.0	279.1	+ 4.2	+10.1
Building Materials and Garden Supplies	12.5	12.4	12.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Lumber and Other Building Materials	6.7	6.6	6.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
General Merchandise Stores	38.4	37.9	36.0	+ 0.5	+ 2.4
Food Stores	49.9	49.6	48.5	+ 0.3	+ 1.4
Grocery Stores	46.6	46.4	45.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	71.4	70.8	68.4	+ 0.6	+ 3.0
Depository Institutions	21.8	21.6	21.9	+ 0.2	- 0.1
Commercial Banks	14.3	14.2	14.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
National Commercial Banks	8.3	8.2	8.4	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Insurance Carriers	15.5	15.4	14.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Life Insurance	7.3	7.2	7.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Services	289.5	286.3	277.9	+ 3.2	+11.6
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	25.5	24.7	26.5	+ 0.8	- 1.0
Health Services	58.0	57.6	54.0	+ 0.4	+ 4.0
Nursing and Personal Care Facilities	11.3	11.3	11.1	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Hospitals	20.0	19.9	18.2	+ 0.1	+ 1.8
Educational Services	21.4	22.0	21.9	- 0.6	- 0.5
Colleges and Universities	12.0	12.5	12.5	- 0.5	- 0.5
Total Government	286.1	286.7	274.2	- 0.6	+11.9
Total Federal Government	42.5	42.3	39.4	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Total State and Local Government	243.6	244.4	234.8	- 0.8	+ 8.8
Total State Government	94.5	96.3	90.7	- 1.8	+ 3.8
State Government Education	37.7	40.0	36.2	- 2.3	+ 1.5
Other State Government	56.8	56.3	54.5	+ 0.5	+ 2.3
Total Local Government	149.1	148.1	144.1	+ 1.0	+ 5.0
Local Government Education	85.4	84.7	83.5	+ 0.7	+ 1.9
Other Local Government	63.7	63.4	60.6	+ 0.3	+ 3.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Manufacturing	389.9	389.5	390.4	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Durable Goods	135.3	134.9	135.8	+ 0.4	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products	15.8	15.6	15.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.0
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.1	5.1	4.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Millwork, Plywood, and Structural Members	4.0	3.9	4.2	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Furniture and Fixtures	4.2	4.1	4.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Household Furniture	3.2	3.1	3.4	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	11.4	11.3	10.4	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Glass and Glassware, Pressed or Blown	3.2	3.1	3.5	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Concrete, Gypsum, and Plaster Products	2.8	2.8	2.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Primary Metal Industries	8.4	8.3	8.5	+ 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	17.4	17.4	17.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Cutlery, Hand Tools, and Hardware	2.8	2.9	2.9	- 0.1	- 0.1
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	6.6	6.6	6.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	36.2	36.3	35.9	- 0.1	+ 0.3
Metalworking Machinery	6.8	6.9	6.6	- 0.1	+ 0.2
Special Industry Machinery	6.2	6.2	6.4	+ 0.0	- 0.2
General Industrial Machinery	7.5	7.5	7.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	21.8	21.9	23.2	- 0.1	- 1.4
Electrical Industrial Apparatus	2.2	2.2	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Household Appliances	2.5	2.5	2.7	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Electronic Components and Accessories	7.1	7.2	8.3	- 0.1	- 1.2
Transportation Equipment	11.0	11.0	11.4	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Instruments and Related Products	5.4	5.3	5.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.1
Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Nondurable Goods	254.6	254.6	254.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Food and Kindred Products	16.2	16.1	15.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Meat Products	6.2	6.2	5.7	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Beverages	2.8	2.7	2.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.4
Textile Mill Products	104.0	104.4	105.9	- 0.4	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	26.1	26.3	28.5	- 0.2	- 2.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	26.8	26.8	27.9	+ 0.0	- 1.1
Knitting Mills	9.1	9.1	9.8	+ 0.0	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	17.1	17.3	13.8	- 0.2	+ 3.3
Finishing Plants, Cotton	9.7	9.8	7.3	- 0.1	+ 2.4
Finishing Plants, Manmade	6.5	6.6	5.8	- 0.1	+ 0.7
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.7	9.8	10.3	- 0.1	- 0.6
Yarn Spinning Mills	8.9	9.0	9.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	7.5	7.5	7.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.1

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 5 (Continued)

WAGE AND SALARY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	43.6	44.0	44.5	- 0.4	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.9	9.2	10.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Shirts.....	5.5	5.7	6.4	- 0.2	- 0.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.3	13.5	14.4	- 0.2	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Blouses and Shirts.	4.4	4.4	5.0	+ 0.0	- 0.6
Women's and Children's Undergarments.....	2.1	2.1	2.3	+ 0.0	- 0.2
Girls & Children's Outerwear.....	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Miscellaneous Apparel and Accessories.....	2.3	2.3	2.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod.....	10.9	11.0	9.7	- 0.1	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	16.9	16.8	16.3	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Paperboard Mills.....	3.6	3.5	3.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Paperboard Containers and Boxes.....	5.6	5.6	5.4	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Products....	4.6	4.6	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Printing and Publishing.....	11.5	11.5	11.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Newspapers.....	4.5	4.5	4.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Commercial Printing.....	4.8	4.8	4.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	36.0	35.8	36.4	+ 0.2	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	15.1	14.9	16.0	+ 0.2	- 0.9
Industrial Organic Chemicals.....	2.9	2.9	2.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products.	25.5	25.2	23.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.9
Fabricated Rubber Products, Not Else-..... where Classified.....	2.3	2.2	2.7	+ 0.1	- 0.4
Miscellaneous Plastics Products, Not..... Elsewhere Classified.....	11.2	11.1	10.9	+ 0.1	+ 0.3

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 6

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	1539.4	1538.0	1491.4	+ 1.4	+48.0
Total Private.....	1259.0	1258.0	1222.7	+ 1.0	+36.3
Construction.....	101.0	101.8	90.2	- 0.8	+10.8
Manufacturing.....	390.2	390.4	390.6	- 0.2	- 0.4
Durable Goods.....	134.9	135.0	135.4	- 0.1	- 0.5
Lumber and Wood Products.....	15.7	15.6	15.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.0
Furniture and Fixtures.....	4.2	4.0	4.5	+ 0.2	- 0.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products.....	11.4	11.4	10.4	+ 0.0	+ 1.0
Primary Metal Industries.....	8.4	8.4	8.5	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products.....	17.3	17.4	17.2	- 0.1	+ 0.1
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	35.9	36.1	35.6	- 0.2	+ 0.3
Special Industry Machinery.....	6.3	6.2	6.5	+ 0.1	- 0.2
Electrical and Electronic Equipment.....	21.9	22.1	23.3	- 0.2	- 1.4
Nondurable Goods.....	255.3	255.4	255.3	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	16.2	16.2	15.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Textile Mill Products.....	104.1	104.4	106.0	- 0.3	- 1.9
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	26.0	26.2	28.4	- 0.2	- 2.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade.....	26.9	26.8	28.0	+ 0.1	- 1.1
Knitting Mills.....	9.0	9.1	9.7	- 0.1	- 0.7
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	17.4	17.4	14.0	+ 0.0	+ 3.4
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	9.6	9.8	10.2	- 0.2	- 0.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products.....	43.7	44.2	44.6	- 0.5	- 0.9
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	8.9	9.2	10.0	- 0.3	- 1.1
Women's and Misses' Outerwear.....	13.3	13.4	14.4	- 0.1	- 1.1
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prod..	11.0	11.2	9.8	- 0.2	+ 1.2
Paper and Allied Products.....	17.0	16.9	16.4	+ 0.1	+ 0.6
Printing and Publishing.....	11.4	11.5	11.4	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	36.2	35.9	36.6	+ 0.3	- 0.4
Plastics Materials and Synthetics.....	15.1	15.0	16.1	+ 0.1	- 1.0

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TABLE 6 (Continued)

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From: Apr. 1990	Net Change From: May 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities.....	64.7	64.9	63.4	- 0.2	+ 1.3
Trucking and Warehousing.....	19.8	19.7	19.6	+ 0.1	+ 0.2
Communication.....	12.5	12.5	12.6	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services....	16.2	16.2	15.9	+ 0.0	+ 0.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	346.4	345.8	335.5	+ 0.6	+10.9
Wholesale Trade.....	61.2	61.4	60.7	- 0.2	+ 0.5
Retail Trade.....	285.2	284.4	275.2	+ 0.8	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores.....	38.9	39.1	36.4	- 0.2	+ 2.5
Food Stores.....	49.5	49.6	48.1	- 0.1	+ 1.4
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	71.0	70.8	68.0	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Insurance Carriers.....	15.5	15.5	14.8	+ 0.0	+ 0.7
Services.....	283.9	282.5	272.6	+ 1.4	+11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	23.5	23.5	24.4	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Educational Services.....	20.5	20.8	21.0	- 0.3	- 0.5
Total Government.....	280.4	280.0	268.4	+ 0.4	+12.0
Total Federal Government.....	42.6	42.4	39.5	+ 0.2	+ 3.1
Total State Government.....	93.8	94.0	90.0	- 0.2	+ 3.8
Total Local Government.....	144.0	143.6	139.2	+ 0.4	+ 4.8

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 7

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	339.9	339.1	332.6	243.2	241.3	242.9
Total Private.....	297.9	296.1	291.1	175.6	173.9	175.8
Construction and Mining.....	23.7	23.3	22.5	15.3	15.0	14.9
Special Trade Contractors.....	10.7	10.6	10.6	-	-	-
Manufacturing.....	101.5	101.7	104.4	28.7	28.5	29.1
Durable Goods.....	33.7	33.7	33.5	13.9	13.8	14.1
Lumber and Wood Products Including... Furniture.....	1.7	1.7	1.8	0.8	0.7	0.7
Primary Metal Industries and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	6.4	6.4	6.3	-	-	-
Machinery, Except Electrical.....	13.2	13.2	13.1	-	-	-
Metalworking Machinery.....	2.5	2.5	2.4	-	-	-
Special Industry Machinery.....	4.5	4.6	4.7	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment...	-	-	-	3.4	3.4	3.6
Computer and Office Equipment.....	-	-	-	1.5	1.5	1.6
Electronic and Other Electric Equip-. ment.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Nondurable Goods.....	67.8	68.0	70.9	14.8	14.7	15.0
Food and Kindred Products.....	2.6	2.6	2.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Textile Mill Products.....	30.4	30.5	33.4	2.0	1.9	2.0
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton.....	8.5	8.5	10.0	-	-	-
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade....	8.3	8.3	9.1	-	-	-
Knitting Mills.....	1.8	1.8	1.9	-	-	-
Textile Finishing, Except Wool.....	3.4	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Carpets and Rugs.....	3.1	3.1	3.3	-	-	-
Yarn and Thread Mills.....	2.2	2.2	2.4	-	-	-
Apparel and Other Textile Products...	8.0	8.1	8.6	2.0	2.0	2.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings.....	1.0	1.0	1.3	-	-	-
Women's and Children's Outer and.... Underwear.....	3.5	3.6	3.9	-	-	-
Paper and Allied Products.....	5.0	5.0	4.9	1.8	1.8	1.7
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prod..	3.5	3.5	3.4	-	-	-
Printing and Publishing.....	-	-	-	2.5	2.5	2.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	9.3	9.3	9.1	2.8	2.7	2.8
Plastics Materials and Synthetics...	4.6	4.6	4.7	-	-	-

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TABLE 7 (Continued)

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN THE GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG AND COLUMBIA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG			COLUMBIA		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Transportation and Public Utilities...	13.4	13.3	13.1	11.2	11.1	10.9
Communications.....	-	-	-	3.3	3.2	3.3
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	80.0	79.3	76.9	54.1	53.6	54.2
Wholesale Trade.....	18.6	18.6	17.9	12.9	12.9	13.1
Retail Trade.....	61.4	60.7	59.0	41.2	40.7	41.1
General Merchandise Stores.....	8.0	7.9	7.4	5.5	5.4	5.7
Food Stores.....	-	-	-	6.0	5.9	5.9
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate...	12.4	12.3	12.3	18.5	18.4	18.5
Insurance Carriers.....	-	-	-	5.0	5.0	5.5
Services.....	66.9	66.2	61.9	47.8	47.3	48.2
Health Services.....	11.0	11.0	10.9	9.1	9.0	8.8
Hospitals.....	3.1	3.1	3.0	-	-	-
Membership Organizations.....	-	-	-	2.4	2.4	3.0
Total Government.....	42.0	43.0	41.5	67.6	67.4	67.1
Total Federal Government.....	2.1	2.1	2.0	8.2	8.1	7.9
Total State and Local Government.....	39.9	40.9	39.5	59.4	59.3	59.2
Total State Government.....	11.6	12.7	12.1	38.2	38.2	38.6
Total Local Government.....	28.3	28.2	27.4	21.2	21.1	20.6

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 8

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE CHARLESTON AND ANDERSON METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	CHARLESTON			ANDERSON		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	208.8	205.9	198.8	53.7	53.6	54.4
Total Private.....	154.4	151.8	144.7	-	-	-
Construction and Mining.....	15.1	14.9	13.2	2.1	2.1	2.4
Manufacturing.....	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.2	20.2	20.6
Durable Goods.....	12.0	11.9	11.9	5.0	4.9	5.0
Lumber and Wood Products Including. Furniture.....	2.2	2.2	2.1	-	-	-
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products....	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	-	-
Primary Metal Industry and Fabri-.. cated Metal Products.....	2.1	2.1	2.1	-	-	-
Industrial Machinery and Equipment.	3.0	3.0	3.0	-	-	-
Transportation Equipment.....	2.0	2.0	2.1	-	-	-
Nondurable Goods.....	9.0	9.0	8.9	15.2	15.3	15.6
Textile Mill Products and Apparel..	2.6	2.6	2.8	8.8	8.9	9.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	-	-	-	1.7	1.7	1.9
Paper and Allied Products.....	1.8	1.8	1.7	-	-	-
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.7	1.7	1.6	-	-	-
Transportation and Public Utilities..	10.3	10.4	9.9	1.7	1.7	1.7
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	53.3	51.9	49.6	12.5	12.4	12.2
Wholesale Trade.....	9.1	8.9	8.6	-	-	-
Retail Trade.....	44.2	43.0	41.0	-	-	-
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	9.0	8.9	8.7	1.5	1.4	1.5
Services.....	45.7	44.8	42.5	8.0	8.0	8.0
Total Government.....	54.4	54.1	54.1	7.7	7.8	8.0
Total Federal Government.....	19.8	19.8	20.0	-	-	-
Total State and Local Government....	34.6	34.3	34.1	-	-	-
Total State Government.....	16.1	16.1	15.5	-	-	-
Total Local Government.....	18.5	18.2	18.6	-	-	-

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 9

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT
IN THE FLORENCE METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREA
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUP

May, 1990

	FLORENCE		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment.....	54.4	54.5	53.5
Construction and Mining.....	3.0	3.0	2.8
Manufacturing.....	13.3	13.4	13.1
Durable Goods.....	4.5	4.5	4.3
Nondurable Goods.....	8.8	8.9	8.8
Textile Mill Products.....	3.0	3.0	3.1
Apparel and Other Textile Products.	2.1	2.1	2.1
Transportation and Public Utilities..	1.9	1.9	1.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	13.0	13.0	12.8
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate..	3.6	3.6	3.4
Services.....	9.8	9.8	9.8
Total Government.....	9.8	9.8	9.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 10

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From Apr. 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Total Nonagricultural Employment	741.1	736.9	720.8	+ 4.2	+20.3
Total Private	569.9	565.7	556.6	+ 4.2	+13.3
Construction	9.6	9.5	8.6	+ 0.1	+ 1.0
Manufacturing	158.4	158.8	160.5	- 0.4	- 2.1
Durable Goods	43.1	43.1	43.9	+ 0.0	- 0.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	2.4	+ 0.0	- 0.1
Fabricated Metal Products	4.3	4.3	4.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.7	10.7	10.6	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Electronic and Other Electric Equipment	11.8	11.8	12.7	+ 0.0	- 0.9
Instruments and Related Products	3.2	3.2	3.2	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Nondurable Goods	115.3	115.7	116.6	- 0.4	- 1.3
Food and Kindred Products	5.1	5.0	4.8	+ 0.1	+ 0.3
Textile Mill Products	45.6	45.8	47.0	- 0.2	- 1.4
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	11.2	11.3	12.3	- 0.1	- 1.1
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	12.1	12.1	12.5	+ 0.0	- 0.4
Knitting Mills	6.6	6.7	7.1	- 0.1	- 0.5
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.7	36.3	36.8	- 0.6	- 1.1
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.9	8.2	8.9	- 0.3	- 1.0
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	11.5	11.8	12.6	- 0.3	- 1.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.7	3.7	3.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.2
Printing and Publishing	5.0	5.0	5.0	+ 0.0	+ 0.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	9.7	9.6	10.0	+ 0.1	- 0.3
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prod	10.3	10.1	9.4	+ 0.2	+ 0.9
Transportation and Public Utilities	16.9	16.9	16.5	+ 0.0	+ 0.4
Communications	5.8	5.8	5.9	+ 0.0	- 0.1

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 10 (Continued)

FEMALE EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

May, 1990

	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	Net Change From Apr. 1990	Net Change From May 1989
Wholesale and Retail Trade.....	177.3	175.0	170.7	+ 2.3	+ 6.6
Wholesale Trade.....	16.8	16.9	16.8	- 0.1	+ 0.0
Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods.....	8.4	8.5	8.5	- 0.1	- 0.1
Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods.....	8.4	8.4	8.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.1
Retail Trade.....	160.5	158.1	153.9	+ 2.4	+ 6.6
General Merchandise Stores.....	29.0	28.7	27.3	+ 0.3	+ 1.7
Food Stores.....	23.4	23.3	22.7	+ 0.1	+ 0.7
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate.....	46.1	45.8	44.6	+ 0.3	+ 1.5
Insurance Carriers.....	9.8	9.8	9.3	+ 0.0	+ 0.5
Services.....	161.5	159.6	155.6	+ 1.9	+ 5.9
Hotels and Other Lodging Places.....	16.1	15.6	16.7	+ 0.5	- 0.6
Health Services.....	48.0	47.6	44.8	+ 0.4	+ 3.2
Hospitals.....	16.6	16.5	15.1	+ 0.1	+ 1.5
Educational Services.....	14.0	14.2	14.2	- 0.2	- 0.2
Total Government.....	171.2	171.2	164.2	+ 0.0	+ 7.0
Total Federal Government.....	14.7	14.7	13.2	+ 0.0	+ 1.5
Total State and Local Government.....	156.5	156.5	151.0	+ 0.0	+ 5.5
Total State Government.....	54.9	55.6	52.6	- 0.7	+ 2.3
State Government Education.....	18.5	19.6	17.7	- 1.1	+ 0.8
Other State Government.....	36.4	36.0	34.9	+ 0.4	+ 1.5
Total Local Government.....	101.6	100.9	98.4	+ 0.7	+ 3.2
Local Government Education.....	66.6	66.0	65.1	+ 0.6	+ 1.5
Other Local Government.....	35.0	34.9	33.3	+ 0.1	+ 1.7

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 11

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS
IN MANUFACTURING IN SOUTH CAROLINA
MAY, 1990

Industry	MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS (In Thousands)			AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS (Dollars)			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS (Hours)			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
MANUFACTURING	299.0	298.7	300.6	355.59	353.10	349.81	40.5	40.4	41.3	8.78	8.74	8.47
DURABLE GOODS	103.0	102.4	103.5	378.53	375.06	367.61	42.2	42.0	42.4	8.97	8.93	8.67
Lumber and Wood Products	12.8	12.8	13.0	326.51	327.34	328.30	41.7	41.7	41.4	7.83	7.85	7.93
Furniture and Fixtures	3.3	3.2	3.6	279.33	268.88	292.50	40.6	39.6	42.7	6.88	6.79	6.85
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	8.9	8.8	8.1	443.65	439.44	420.61	44.1	43.9	42.4	10.06	10.01	9.92
Fabricated Metal Products	12.6	12.6	12.7	359.98	362.71	364.23	41.0	41.5	42.6	8.78	8.74	8.55
Industrial Machinery And Equip.	26.6	26.5	26.3	407.26	401.43	389.42	42.6	42.3	42.7	9.56	9.49	9.12
Special Industry Machinery	4.1	4.2	4.3	426.94	417.75	414.94	44.8	44.3	45.2	9.53	9.43	9.18
Electronic And Other Elec. Equip.	16.3	16.3	17.3	330.82	329.20	332.83	40.1	40.0	41.5	8.25	8.23	8.02
Instruments and Related Products	4.2	4.1	4.1	338.62	332.91	368.90	41.6	41.1	45.6	8.14	8.10	8.09
NONDURABLE GOODS	196.0	196.3	197.1	344.60	341.75	340.25	39.7	39.6	40.7	8.68	8.63	8.36
Food and Kindred Products	11.0	11.0	10.5	294.30	289.71	302.48	37.3	37.0	39.8	7.89	7.83	7.60
Textile Mill Products	89.4	89.8	91.7	326.80	322.36	321.91	40.0	39.7	40.8	8.17	8.12	7.89
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Cotton	23.5	23.6	25.6	329.43	318.45	329.26	39.5	38.6	40.7	8.34	8.25	8.09
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	24.1	24.2	25.1	338.52	334.30	325.58	39.5	39.1	39.9	8.57	8.55	8.16
Knitting Mills	7.9	7.9	8.5	300.53	292.90	297.36	41.0	40.4	41.3	7.33	7.25	7.20
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	13.6	13.8	11.2	337.40	337.02	344.21	40.7	41.1	42.6	8.29	8.20	8.08
Yarn and Thread Mills	8.3	8.4	8.9	299.20	299.09	301.90	40.0	40.2	41.3	7.48	7.44	7.31
Apparel and Other Textile Products	35.8	36.1	36.5	219.70	217.49	213.38	36.8	36.8	37.5	5.97	5.91	5.69
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	7.9	8.2	8.8	211.11	206.62	201.96	35.6	35.2	36.0	5.93	5.87	5.61
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	10.9	11.0	11.8	197.90	193.72	187.68	37.2	36.9	36.8	5.32	5.25	5.10
Paper and Allied Products	11.5	11.5	11.1	593.64	587.40	570.97	45.7	45.5	45.1	12.99	12.91	12.66
Printing and Publishing	6.2	6.2	6.2	356.19	352.26	344.83	38.3	38.0	38.4	9.30	9.27	8.98
Chemicals and Allied Products	21.6	21.6	22.2	481.77	493.16	498.04	39.2	39.9	41.4	12.29	12.36	12.03

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 12

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1990

CHARLESTON MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	15.0	14.7	14.8	385.67	384.31	363.65
Durable Goods	9.3	9.1	9.0	383.46	382.12	361.82
Nondurable Goods	5.7	5.6	5.8	390.39	387.60	366.14

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	40.3	40.2	39.7	9.57	9.56	9.16
Durable Goods	41.5	41.4	40.7	9.24	9.23	8.89
Nondurable Goods	38.5	38.3	38.1	10.14	10.12	9.61

COLUMBIA MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	18.8	18.7	18.5	379.80	378.48	353.42
Durable Goods	9.0	8.9	8.8	364.53	363.66	341.50
Fabricated Metals	2.3	2.2	2.1	387.63	392.94	356.54
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	1.7	1.7	1.7	376.85	376.85	375.40
Nondurable Goods	9.8	9.8	9.7	395.33	391.78	365.09
Textile Mill Products	1.9	1.9	1.9	348.59	342.78	308.00
Apparel and Other Textile Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	207.77	206.32	202.36

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	42.2	42.1	41.0	9.00	8.99	8.62
Durable Goods	41.9	41.8	40.8	8.70	8.70	8.37
Fabricated Metal Products	43.8	44.2	41.7	8.85	8.89	8.55
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	42.2	42.2	43.6	8.93	8.93	8.61
Nondurable Goods	42.6	42.4	41.3	9.28	9.24	8.84
Textile Mill Products	42.1	41.6	40.0	8.28	8.24	7.70
Apparel and Other Textile Products	39.5	39.3	39.6	5.26	5.25	5.11

(Continued on next page)

TABLE 12 (Continued)

ESTIMATED NUMBER OF PRODUCTION WORKERS
AND AVERAGE EARNINGS AND HOURS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S MAJOR METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

May, 1990

GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

	Production Workers (In Thousands)			Average Weekly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	76.5	76.3	78.8	360.18	357.20	338.23
Durable Goods	24.3	24.2	24.1	416.81	414.04	382.27
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	10.0	10.0	9.8	467.26	461.93	424.59
Special Industry Machinery	3.0	3.0	3.1	427.24	421.68	408.61
Nondurable Goods	52.2	52.1	54.7	334.03	330.77	319.60
Textile Mill Products	26.0	26.0	28.5	332.09	329.65	325.97
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	7.8	7.8	8.5	335.76	331.27	339.06
Knitting Mills	1.3	1.4	1.4	280.86	276.39	252.04
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	2.8	2.8	2.8	328.39	324.75	330.38
Apparel and Other Textile Product	6.7	6.8	7.1	217.74	213.57	200.93
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	.8	.8	1.0	176.70	178.77	163.66
Chemicals and Allied Products	5.5	5.5	5.4	454.02	452.76	427.25

	Average Hours Worked Per Week (Hours)			Average Hourly Earnings (Dollars)		
	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989	May 1990	Apr. 1990	May 1989
All Manufacturing	41.4	41.2	40.8	8.70	8.67	8.29
Durable Goods	44.2	44.0	43.0	9.43	9.41	8.89
Industrial Machinery and Equipment	45.9	45.6	44.6	10.18	10.13	9.52
Special Industry Machinery	45.5	45.1	45.1	9.39	9.35	9.06
Nondurable Goods	40.1	39.9	39.9	8.33	8.29	8.01
Textile Mill Products	40.4	40.3	40.9	8.22	8.18	7.97
Broadwoven Fabric Mills, Manmade	40.6	40.3	41.5	8.27	8.22	8.17
Knitting Mills	37.7	37.3	35.7	7.45	7.41	7.06
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	41.1	40.9	43.3	7.99	7.94	7.63
Apparel and Other Textile Product	38.2	37.8	36.6	5.70	5.65	5.49
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	35.2	35.4	35.5	5.02	5.05	4.61
Chemicals and Allied Products	42.0	42.0	41.4	10.81	10.78	10.32

Note: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 13

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR COUNTIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(Data rounded to the nearest ten)
MAY, 1990

Area	TOTAL NONFARM EMPLOYMENT			MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT			NONMANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT		
	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
Abbeville	6,980	6,970	6,970	3,670	3,650	3,650	3,310	3,320	3,320
Aiken	53,700	53,700	53,200	19,000	19,000	19,000	34,700	34,700	34,200
Allendale	3,740	3,690	3,590	1,370	1,350	1,340	2,370	2,340	2,250
Anderson	53,700	53,600	54,400	20,200	20,200	20,600	33,500	33,400	33,800
Bamberg	4,790	4,790	4,490	1,520	1,520	1,550	3,270	3,270	2,940
Barnwell	7,800	7,720	7,720	3,120	3,070	3,420	4,680	4,650	4,300
Beaufort	35,450	35,400	33,970	960	960	1,060	34,490	34,440	32,910
Berkeley	26,800	26,400	25,800	6,700	6,600	6,600	20,100	19,800	19,200
Calhoun	3,610	3,600	4,080	1,770	1,750	2,250	1,840	1,850	1,830
Charleston	162,400	160,100	153,900	9,400	9,400	9,300	153,000	150,700	144,600
Cherokee	19,220	19,170	18,690	9,290	9,280	9,230	9,930	9,890	9,460
Chester	12,620	12,840	12,920	6,750	6,960	7,090	5,870	5,880	5,830
Chesterfield	14,290	14,360	14,070	7,790	7,860	7,810	6,500	6,500	6,260
Clarendon	7,190	7,150	6,690	1,700	1,690	1,530	5,490	5,460	5,160
Colleton	10,650	10,700	10,270	2,660	2,690	2,610	7,990	8,010	7,660
Darlington	22,620	22,590	21,620	7,800	7,780	7,650	14,820	14,810	13,970
Dillon	9,640	9,630	9,590	3,790	3,800	3,780	5,850	5,830	5,810
Dorchester	19,600	19,400	19,100	4,900	4,900	4,900	14,700	14,500	14,200
Edgefield	4,730	4,690	4,750	2,120	2,090	2,190	2,610	2,600	2,560
Fairfield	8,290	8,290	8,300	3,170	3,190	3,440	5,120	5,100	4,860
Florence	54,400	54,500	53,500	13,300	13,400	13,100	41,100	41,100	40,400
Georgetown	17,220	17,250	16,780	4,540	4,520	4,460	12,680	12,730	12,320
Greenville	196,000	195,400	191,500	51,100	51,200	52,700	144,900	144,200	138,800
Greenwood	29,960	29,920	29,430	11,240	11,190	11,150	18,720	18,730	18,280
Hampton	5,930	5,930	5,730	1,830	1,830	1,860	4,100	4,100	3,870
Horry	67,410	65,790	66,720	5,770	5,780	6,030	61,640	60,010	60,690
Jasper	4,040	4,030	3,970	360	360	370	3,680	3,670	3,600
Kershaw	16,730	16,700	16,680	6,450	6,450	6,380	10,280	10,250	10,300
Lancaster	18,920	19,120	18,610	8,160	8,370	8,200	10,760	10,750	10,410
Laurens	20,890	20,900	20,610	7,830	7,780	8,330	13,060	13,120	12,280
Lee	3,950	3,900	3,660	1,340	1,330	1,360	2,610	2,570	2,300
Lexington	57,500	57,000	57,200	14,200	14,100	14,400	43,300	42,900	42,800
McCormick	2,260	2,260	2,270	760	760	790	1,500	1,500	1,480
Marion	12,730	12,550	12,440	6,340	6,280	6,360	6,390	6,270	6,080
Marlboro	10,110	10,080	9,040	5,140	5,120	4,390	4,970	4,960	4,650
Newberry	11,770	11,770	11,770	4,820	4,790	5,090	6,950	6,980	6,680
Oconee	25,430	25,350	24,610	10,270	10,300	9,820	15,160	15,050	14,790
Orangeburg	31,710	31,620	30,510	10,040	9,950	9,670	21,670	21,670	20,840
Pickens	35,000	35,100	34,200	12,000	12,000	12,300	23,000	23,100	21,900
Richland	185,700	184,300	185,700	14,500	14,400	14,700	171,200	169,900	171,000
Saluda	3,580	3,560	3,510	1,420	1,400	1,450	2,160	2,160	2,060
Spartanburg	108,900	108,600	106,900	38,400	38,500	39,400	70,500	70,100	67,500
Sumter	34,550	34,730	32,710	9,970	10,170	9,870	24,580	24,560	22,840
Union	10,710	10,560	10,790	5,690	5,530	5,940	5,020	5,030	4,850
Williamsburg	11,230	11,220	11,570	5,120	5,120	5,490	6,110	6,100	6,080
York	48,400	47,600	47,400	13,100	12,400	13,300	35,300	35,200	34,100

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 14

LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT BY LABOR MARKET AREA
MAY, 1990

AREA:	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
ABBEVILLE....	10,510	10,420	10,510	570	550	540	5.4	5.3	5.1
AIKEN.....	64,040	63,370	62,510	2,400	2,190	2,270	3.7	3.5	3.6
ALLENDALE....	5,370	5,260	5,110	290	290	280	5.4	5.6	5.5
ANDERSON MSA.	69,250	68,740	69,880	3,070	2,850	2,850	4.4	4.1	4.1
BAMBERG.....	7,000	6,950	6,490	460	490	430	6.6	7.1	6.6
BARNWELL.....	9,390	9,150	8,840	890	800	490	9.4	8.7	5.5
BEAUFORT.....	38,190	37,770	36,480	1,010	1,010	1,070	2.7	2.7	2.9
BERKELEY.....	53,870	52,350	52,150	1,640	1,440	1,800	3.1	2.7	3.5
CALHOUN.....	4,690	4,670	5,080	300	230	290	6.3	5.0	5.7
CHARLESTON...	145,090	140,980	141,180	4,680	4,080	5,800	3.2	2.9	4.1
CHEROKEE.....	24,380	23,960	23,340	1,380	1,200	960	5.6	5.0	4.1
CHESTER.....	14,630	14,490	14,690	1,150	870	900	7.9	6.0	6.1
CHESTERFIELD.	20,670	20,990	20,340	830	910	820	4.0	4.3	4.0
CLARENDON....	12,380	12,130	11,550	570	520	640	4.6	4.3	5.5
COLLETON.....	18,430	18,180	17,890	730	560	880	3.9	3.1	4.9
DARLINGTON...	29,340	28,960	28,000	1,420	1,330	1,480	4.8	4.6	5.3
DILLON.....	14,550	14,430	14,500	830	860	1,000	5.7	5.9	6.9
DORCHESTER...	37,870	36,940	36,340	1,230	1,220	1,020	3.2	3.3	2.8
EDGEFIELD....	7,430	7,230	7,320	410	320	330	5.6	4.5	4.5
FAIRFIELD....	10,940	10,920	10,810	760	780	520	7.0	7.2	4.8
FLORENCE MSA.	57,710	57,050	56,600	2,360	2,180	2,350	4.1	3.8	4.2
GEORGETOWN...	21,750	21,790	21,100	1,210	1,360	1,090	5.6	6.2	5.2
GREENVILLE...	178,480	176,500	174,290	5,780	5,170	5,010	3.2	2.9	2.9
GREENWOOD....	29,330	29,130	28,980	1,520	1,520	1,630	5.2	5.2	5.6
HAMPTON.....	7,790	7,680	7,440	400	360	340	5.1	4.7	4.6
HORRY.....	75,400	71,710	73,700	3,500	3,610	2,980	4.6	5.0	4.0
JASPER.....	6,860	6,760	6,810	220	190	250	3.2	2.8	3.7
KERSHAW.....	19,510	19,180	19,470	1,130	940	1,170	5.8	4.9	6.0
LANCASTER....	25,440	25,520	25,000	1,410	1,400	1,330	5.5	5.5	5.3
LAURENS.....	24,800	24,710	24,250	1,250	1,300	960	5.0	5.3	4.0
LEE.....	9,370	9,100	8,800	460	370	390	4.9	4.1	4.4
LEXINGTON....	96,140	94,840	95,730	3,530	3,190	2,620	3.7	3.4	2.7
McCORMICK....	3,040	2,960	2,960	280	240	200	9.1	8.0	6.8
MARION.....	14,980	15,060	15,130	1,140	1,400	1,670	7.6	9.3	11.0
MARLBORO.....	13,780	13,640	12,210	1,130	1,160	920	8.2	8.5	7.5
NEWBERRY.....	15,110	14,950	14,880	760	720	630	5.0	4.8	4.2
OCONEE.....	30,060	29,640	29,160	1,320	1,250	1,320	4.4	4.2	4.5
ORANGEBURG...	40,890	40,380	39,530	2,180	2,150	2,470	5.3	5.3	6.2
PICKENS.....	50,110	49,650	49,210	1,800	1,720	1,850	3.6	3.5	3.8
RICHLAND.....	142,360	140,550	143,390	4,530	4,140	4,830	3.2	2.9	3.4
SALUDA.....	8,090	7,960	7,690	510	520	300	6.3	6.5	3.9
SPARTANBURG..	116,580	115,500	113,310	4,890	4,690	3,830	4.2	4.1	3.4
SUMTER.....	38,210	37,830	36,030	1,850	1,610	1,860	4.8	4.3	5.2
UNION.....	14,340	14,020	14,210	1,000	950	740	7.0	6.8	5.2
WILLIAMSBURG.	17,120	17,000	17,290	1,010	1,100	930	5.9	6.5	5.4
YORK.....	73,320	72,290	71,130	2,970	2,880	3,200	4.1	4.0	4.5
CHAS MSA.....	236,830	230,270	229,660	7,550	6,730	8,610	3.2	2.9	3.7
COLA MSA.....	238,500	235,390	239,120	8,050	7,320	7,450	3.4	3.1	3.1
GRNV MSA.....	345,170	341,650	336,810	12,460	11,580	10,690	3.6	3.4	3.2
Comparable data for South Carolina given in thousands.									
S CAROLINA...	1,728.4	1,703.3	1,691.2	72.7	68.6	69.2	4.2	4.0	4.1

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TABLE 15
LABOR FORCE AND UNEMPLOYMENT FOR SELECTED CITIES IN SOUTH CAROLINA MAY, 1990

CITIES	LABOR FORCE			UNEMPLOYMENT					
				NUMBER			% OF LABOR FORCE		
	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989	MAY 1990	APR. 1990	MAY 1989
ANDERSON	13,320	13,210	13,430	770	710	710	5.8	5.4	5.3
CHARLESTON	38,840	37,740	37,780	1,220	1,060	1,510	3.1	2.8	4.0
COLUMBIA	46,450	45,840	46,800	1,770	1,620	1,880	3.8	3.5	4.0
FLORENCE	15,920	15,740	15,610	610	570	610	3.9	3.6	3.9
GREENVILLE	34,610	34,200	33,770	1,340	1,200	1,170	3.9	3.5	3.5
MYRTLE BEACH . . .	13,690	13,000	13,410	440	460	380	3.2	3.5	2.8
NORTH CHARLESTON	23,070	22,370	22,560	1,140	990	1,410	4.9	4.4	6.3
ROCK HILL	23,330	23,000	22,650	1,130	1,090	1,210	4.8	4.7	5.3
SPARTANBURG . . .	23,810	23,580	23,100	1,200	1,150	940	5.0	4.9	4.1
SUMTER	11,590	11,470	10,930	580	500	580	5.0	4.4	5.3

NOTE: See technical notes on final page.

TECHNICAL NOTES

This release is prepared in conjunction with the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. The current month's estimates are preliminary while all previous data are subject to revision. Industries are classified according to the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987. All estimates are projected from a first quarter 1989 benchmark.

Nonagricultural wage and salary employment estimates include all full- and part-time wage and salary employees who worked during or received pay for the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Estimates measure the number of jobs by industry and reflect employment by place of work. Therefore, these data are not strictly comparable with the labor force data which represent persons by place of residence. Excluded from wage and salary estimates are proprietors, self-employed workers, private household employees, and unpaid family workers. A small percentage of wage and salary workers cannot be allocated to specific counties (Table 12) because of the nature of their jobs. Therefore, county data will not add to state totals.

Production worker estimates include full- and part-time employees working within manufacturing industries. Hours worked and earnings data are computed based on payroll figures for the week including the 12th of the month for production workers. Average hourly earnings are calculated on a gross basis, and are affected by such factors as premium pay for overtime and shift differential as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive rates of pay. Average weekly earnings are the product of weekly hours worked and hourly earnings.

Labor force data are adjusted to the Current Population Survey benchmark, and represent employment and unemployment by place of residence. These data are not comparable to the place-of-work industry employment series. Workers involved in labor disputes are counted as employed. Total employment in the labor force also includes agricultural workers, unpaid family workers, domestics, and self-employed. The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing total unemployment by the labor force, and is expressed as a percent. Because of the conceptual differences stated above, total employment may in some instances be lower than nonagricultural wage and salary employment.